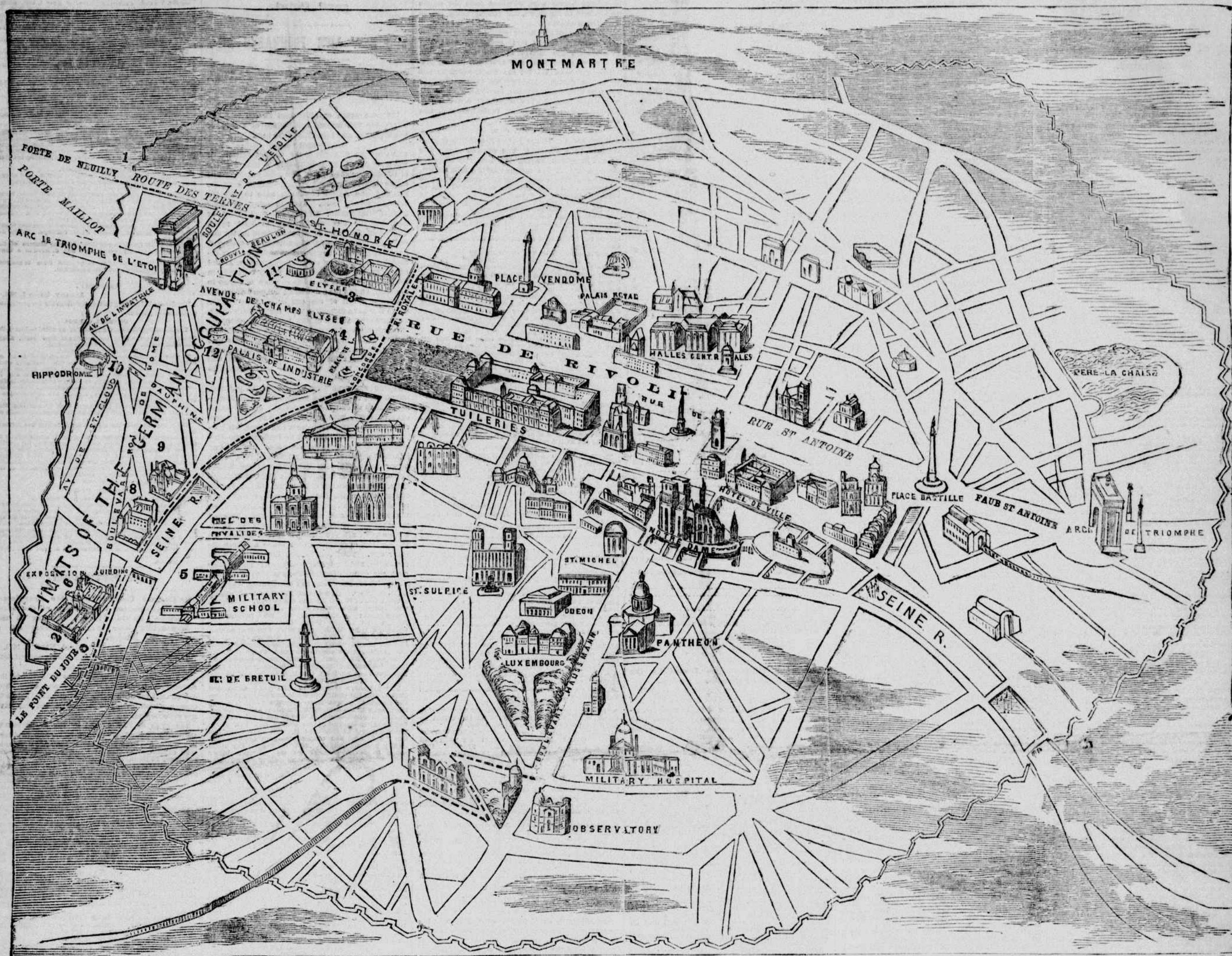


ENTRY OF THE VICTORIOUS GERMANS INTO PARIS.

Lines of March of the Germans—The Advance Through the Arc de Triomphe—Principal Points Occupied—Positions of the Palace of the Elysees and Palace of Industry.



REFERENCES.

- 1—Porte de Neuilly. Point of entrance by one of the German columns.
2—Le Point du Jour. Point of entrance by the second German column.

- 3—Halting place of Lieutenant Bernhardt and the hussars who first entered Paris.
4—Palace of Industry. The first building occupied by the Germans.
5—Champs de Mars.
6—The Exposition Building, constructed for the Exhibition of 1867, but not used.
7—Palace of the Elysees, Headquarters of the Emperor's Staff.

- 8—The Manutention (Military Bakery). Held by the French.
9—The Pompe de Feu. (Fire engine building).
10—The Hippodrome.
11—The Cirque.
12—The "Diorama."

THE GERMAN ZONE IN PARIS.

We republish this morning the map showing the principal buildings in Paris, and more particularly the limits occupied by the German army. As our despatches reported, the entry was made in two columns, one marching through the Point du Jour, on the southwest corner of the city, and

the other through the Porte de Neuilly, on the north-west.

Previous to the entry the troops concentrated on the famous racetrack of Longchamps. This place is situated directly west, or rather southwest, of the Bois de Boulogne, on the border of the Bois de Boulogne—it is, in fact, almost a part of the Bois de Boulogne. From the Porte Maillot to the northeast corner of the

course, taking a southwest direction, is a wide road called the Allée de Longchamps. From the southeast corner of the course is a road leading to the Bois de Boulogne, through the Porte d'Anteuil, just north of the Point du Jour. The scale of our map prevented our giving the Bois de Boulogne and Longchamps. Its position, however, will be readily ascertained by the reader locating it west of and directly opposite the Exposition building, outside of the enclosure.

From Longchamps the Germans proceeded in two columns—one up the Allée de Longchamps to Porte Maillot and the other part entered Paris by the Porte de Neuilly and marched along the Route des Ternes and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré to Rue Royale. These lines of march will be readily traced on the map.

There are comparatively few buildings of importance in the zone occupied by the Germans. The most prominent are the Palais of the Elysees, the Palace of Industry, Hippodrome, Cirque, Diorama,

Pompe à Feu, Manutention and the Arc de Triomphe. There is, besides these, the Palais de l'Exposition, which was constructed for the great Exhibition of 1867, but which was not used, as it was found to be too small. The building used stand on the Champs de Mars (5), and is circular in form. An evening paper endeavors to convict the map of error by asserting that the Exposition building is not on the right bank of the Seine, but the writer was evidently in ignorance on the subject.

PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and the French Capital.

Scenes Before and During the Occupation.

Review of the Germans at Longchamps by the Emperor.

Splendid Appearance of the Men.

The Troops Received With Whistling, Screams and Shouts of Derision by the Parisians.

Paris Quiet But Troubles Apprehended.

REVIEW OF THE GERMANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The Entrance—No Hostile Demonstration—Grand Review at Longchamps—A Brilliant Assemblage—Arrival and Reception of the Emperor—Splendid Appearance of the Troops—Scenes and Incidents—The Emperor to Return to Germany on Saturday.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.
I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent at Versailles, dated at three o'clock

yesterday afternoon. Your correspondent writes:—

THE ENTRANCE INTO PARIS.
I have just returned from Paris, which I entered with the Seventh corps of the German Army. When I left the city was perfectly quiet. Most of the shops were closed, and the boulevards presented all the appearance of Sunday.

NO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.
The several thoroughfares, however, were not empty. Large crowds of French citizens assembled at the Porte Maillot and Arc de Triomphe, looking at the German soldiers as they entered. The Parisians, however, made no hostile demonstrations whatever, although from the expressions of the countenances of many it could be seen what they thought of their victorious enemy.

GERMANS AND PARISIANS FRATERNIZING.
After they had entered, groups of Germans gathered round the doors in the Avenue Friedland and engaged in conversation with the Parisian women. Driving from Versailles I found the road thronged with spectators of the companies of infantry, which were being drilled as usual.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND SUITE.
Returning across the Neuilly bridge towards Longchamps I met the Prince Imperial of Germany and his staff, together with Prince Leopold Hohenzollern, the Duke of Saxe Weimar and other royal personages. Having permission to join the staff I proceeded to the race course of Longchamps.

TROOPS IN LINE.
At Longchamps I found a part of the Third,

Sixth and Eleventh Prussian corps and eleven thousand Bavarians drawn up in line awaiting review by the Emperor of Germany. The several brigades presented so splendid an appearance that it would be invidious to particularize.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF NOTABLES.
Soon after our arrival there came up the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with their staffs. They took up a position on the ground with the Crown Prince's staff. Next came Count Bismarck, attired in full cuirassier's uniform. Shortly afterwards there came on the ground Prince Adalbert, attired in full admiral's uniform and cocked hat. His attire formed an agreeable relief to the numerous tunics and shakos.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.
Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the Emperor of Germany rode up to the back of the grand stand on the Longchamps racetrack, in a low, open carriage, attended by a body of dragoons and all the principal officers of his household. Alighting on the steps of the grand entrance he mounted his horse and cantered across the field towards the general staff, following a course along the line of troops. As soon as he appeared the bands played the "Heil Dir," and all the troops presented arms. The Emperor looked exceedingly well and rode his horse dashingly, despite his lingering indisposition.

HIS RECEPTION.
As he rode down the front of the line the flags were drooped and the men gave three

ringing cheers. The Emperor kept his hand on his helmet, smiling upon the soldiers in passing. Count Bismarck waved his hand to the men in a friendly manner.

DEEP EMOTION.
Having twice passed up and down the line the Emperor of Germany galloped across the field to a point two hundred yards to the right of the grand stand of the race course, facing the troops. Here he took up a position in front of the Prince Imperial, sitting erect on his charger, and surveying the troops for a moment with evident deep emotion.

THE REVIEW.
The order was given to march, and at this moment a handsome Prussian lady, overcome by seeing so magnificent a sight, sobbed aloud. The bands struck up, and with splendid step, 30,000 men marched past. So perfect was the discipline that each battery (section?) of artillery as it drove by presented a profile of only one gun.

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.
I left the Emperor on the ground, but he returned immediately afterwards. The Emperor leaves for Germany on Saturday instead of on Monday, as was first intended.

THE PEACE TREATY.
The ratification of the treaty of peace by the French National Assembly is expected here (Versailles) to-night.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS BY THE GERMANS.

If it arrives the Germans will evacuate Paris to-morrow; if not, the Twelfth corps will probably take its turn to enter Paris.

THE OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Everything Quiet—Statues in Mourning—Taunting the Germans—Distinguished Personages—How the Troops Were Received—Bismarck—A Brilliant Spectacle—Dispersing the Crowd—Trouble Apprehended.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.
The NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent at Paris sends me the following despatch, dated this evening. The despatch says:—

EVERYTHING QUIET.
From the time I forwarded my report yesterday to dark everything was quiet in Paris. The people were exhorted to keep within doors and not gather in crowds on the streets, and a majority of them obeyed the order.

STATUES DRAPED IN BLACK.
All the gates of the Tuileries and the Louvre are closed and several of the statues in the Place de la Concorde are draped in black. For the first time in many weeks the city was lighted by gas last night, but the streets were more than usually quiet.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MOBBED.
On the German troops stacking their arms after their entrance, and dispersing through that part of the city occupied by them, they were in some cases mobbed by the excited people and narrowly escaped injury.

TAUNTING THE GERMANS.
Some of the mob near to the Arc de Triomphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in riding over the heaps of sand and stone placed

on the roadway. They pointed to the Arc de Triomphe and said, "Wait till we enter Berlin." The German troops took no notice whatever of these insults, evidently making allowances for the natural feeling of exasperation exhibited by the people.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.
At fifteen minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon the head of the German troops advanced along the Grand avenue. After the dragoons came Count Bismarck, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the King (?) of Wurtemberg, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Prince Adalbert, the German Admiral, Prince Charles of Prussia, and other distinguished personages, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff.

PARISIAN RECEPTION OF THE GERMANS.
When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triomphe they were received by the crowd with whistling screams and derisive shouts. A squadron of hussars came next.

BISMARCK.
Count Bismarck did not enter the Arc de Triomphe. On arriving before it he halted for a moment, then turned and rode back to Neuilly.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.
The march up the avenue of the Champs Elysees was one of the grandest military spectacles ever witnessed. The men moved along in perfect order, their bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun, and their flags, riddled by bullets and torn by the storm of battle, unfurled at the head of each regiment. No

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